Please replace paragraph [0023] on page 4 corresponding to page 4, line 23- page 5, line 8 with:

It is known to obtain recombinant protein Prx VI in prokaryotic cells of the E.coli strain BL21 (Chen J. W et al., 2000). For this purpose a fragment of Prx VIhum HA0683 cDNA (GENBANK~~GenBank~~™ D14662) was taken, having a length of 1653 b.p., containing an open reading frame for Prx VIhum. The major part of the starting fragment (having a length of 1044 p.b.) was inserted into the expression vector pET28c along the HindIII restriction site. The obtained construct provided producing recombinant protein which, along with Prx VIhum amino acid sequence, contained 42 additional amino acid residues, including six His residues at the N-terminal of the protein polypeptide chain. Having taken the same Prx VIhum fragment as a basis and artificially introduced sites for the recognition of NdeI and XhoI restrictases, the authors amplified the encoding region. The obtained fragment was cloned along these sites into the expression vector pET21b. As a result, the recombinant protein whose biosynthesis was determined by this plasmid contained two additional amino acid residues, apart from six His residues on the polypeptide chain of the product. After the transformation of E. coli by the obtained DNA and the induction of the gene expression by isopropylthiogalactoside (IPTG), the cells were grown for 6 hrs and destroyed. Protein preparations were subjected to sequential purification by chromatographic techniques. Though introducing additional His residues into the polypeptide chain composition appreciably simplifies isolation of recombinant proteins, modifications of such kind noticeably shift the isoelectric point of protein products compared with natural proteins and, as a consequence, change their electrostatic microenvironment.